

NEW SPHINGIDAE.

BY THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCCHILD AND K. JORDAN.

1. *Clanis stenosema* spec. nov.

♀. Near *C. bilineata* Walk. (1866). Body deeper ochraceous below. Mid- and hindtibiae white above as in *bilineata*, spurs also as in that species.

Wings, *above*.—Pale costal space of forewing much longer than in *bilineata*, extending basad to near the first line, and its distal edge being also more oblique and more straight than in *bilineata*; grey subapical patch larger than in *bilineata*.—Hindwing centrally broadly black from base to near apex, costal margin pale buff, abdominal margin buff, distal margin brownish tawny-ochraceous.

Underside.—Oblique apical line of forewing more straight than in *bilineata*; besides the black streak situated behind cell there is an ill-defined black patch upon the cross-veins; the three vestigial discal lines more oblique than in *bilineata*.

Tenth abdominal tergite as in *bilineata*, the two lobes rather broader.

Vaginal armature also almost the same as in that species, postvaginal plate feebly rounded in middle; a small tubercle in front of vaginal orifice.

Length of forewing: 70—73 mm.

Hab. Kalim Bungo, Nias (R. Mitschke).

2 ♀ ♀.

2. *Polyptychus calcareus* spec. nov.

♂. Body fawn-colour, sides of palpi and head chestnut. Palpi long, rounded at apex, the joint slightly open. Tongue long and strong. Tibiae spinose; foretibia with several prolonged spines at the apex; spurs of mid- and hindtibiae very long, the long apical one of hindtibia surpassing the tibia in length; first hindtarsal segment twice as long as the tibia. Numerous spines at the apices of the abdominal tergites.

Wings, *upperside*.—Forewing dark fawn-colour; a slight stigma and a faint subapical patch blackish; distal margin sinuate below apex, then evenly rounded, hindmargin slightly sinuate before angle.—Hindwing salmon-buff, distal margin washed with blackish brown.

Underside salmon-buff, washed over with brown; apical third of forewing blackish brown, this area gradually shading off. Cell of hindwing about one-third the length of the wing, cross-veins oblique, the lower angle of cell being acute, R² from centre.

Genitalia: Tenth tergite very broad, hardly narrowing apicad, apex bisinuate, with the lateral angles produced into a black, obtuse lobe each; tenth sternite a very low ridge which appears sinuate on account of the edge being centrally bent upwards. No friction-scales. Harpe only slightly narrowing apicad, the apex obtuse, bent dorsad, the dorsal edge feebly dentate, the proximal dorsal corner bearing a large tooth. Penis-sheath without free external process, but with a patch of thorn-like teeth all pointing towards the right-hand side; a spinose process within the sheath.

Length of forewing : 30 mm.

Hab. Masasi, German East Africa, January—February 1905.

1 ♂.

The scaling of the specimen has much suffered. It is therefore possible that well-preserved individuals may be somewhat different in colour from the one here described. The enormous tibial spurs and the long first hindtarsal segment are very striking characteristics, by which *calcareus* will easily be recognised.

3. *Likoma crenata* spec. nov.

♂. Body and wings grey-buff, forecoxa, metanotum and underside of head mummy-brown. Paronychium with two slender lobes on each side. Tongue vestigial. Lines of forewing, above, umber-brown, not sharply marked; four in proximal half, the interspace between the third and fourth partly filled in with brown, a small stigma on cross-veins; three lines on disc, the first and third consisting of half-crescents which are open proximally, the second discal line broad, band-like, ill-defined; a triangular distal marginal patch mummy-brown, widest costally at SC⁵, its proximal edge almost straight; a small apical dot and a hindmarginal one also mummy-brown, the latter preceded by a black-brown dot; fringe chestnut.—Apex of hindwing rounded, the fringe white, chestnut at the veins, a bar before anal angle chestnut, proximally bordered with white-grey; an indistinct patch at abdominal margin brown.

Underside.—Forewing russet in proximal half; three lines of half-crescents on disc, the central one broader and less distinct than the others, marginal patch much paler than above, extended to costal margin, where it is widest.—Hindwing with three lines between tip of cell and margin, curved like the latter, composed of half-crescents; anal angle chestnut.

Tenth tergite broad proximally, prolonged into a slightly spatulate process, which is broader than in *Likoma apicalis* and pointed; sternite very broad, emarginate, the angles very strongly rounded. Clasper with small patch of friction-scales which are mostly bidentate, not differing much from the other scales of the clasper except in being smaller and of a brownish tint; ventral edge of clasper sinuate below apex; harpe extending to near this sinus, triangular, with a short, obtuse, free tip. Penis-sheath without free apical process, with a rather large patch of small teeth instead.

Length of forewing : 25 mm.

Hab. Megana, British East Africa, August 6th, 1896 (C. S. Betton).

1 ♂.

4. *Chromis meeki* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Close to *C. heliodes* Meyr. (1889). Frons the same colour as occiput and thorax, not paler, and first segment of palpus the same colour as second. Underside of body more uniformly testaceous-red. The two subbasal lines of forewing less straight; hindmargin narrowly blackish brown. Extreme base of hindwing black, marginal band strongly angulate before centre; no semidetached spot before anal angle.

The upperside of forewing in fresh specimens of ♂ green, in ♀ brown flushed with olive.

Hab. Biagi, Upper Mamberé River, British New Guinea, end of January to April 1906 (A. S. Meek).

A series.

C. heliodes occurs also in the same locality.

5. *Panacra pulchella* spec. nov.

♂. Head yellowish green, a dorso-lateral line, two spots on frons, and a central white-bordered spot on occiput green-black; thorax yellowish green, with green-black and grey stripes; two bright creamy lines at side; abdomen dorsally green-black, along centre two grey lines, from which emanate oblique grey or yellowish lines; side of abdomen proximally greenish yellow, blackish on fourth segment, variegated with tawny, white, and yellowish green scales on segments 5 to 7. Underside of body pure white centrally; a brown mesial line on segments 2 to 5 of abdomen, the line widened at apex of each segment.

Wings, *above*.—Forewing black-green, the interspaces between the lines paler green; a conspicuous creamy line parallel to costal margin, touching lower angle of cell, not reaching apex of wing or base, giving off two spurs on costal side; a halfmoon on cross-veins also creamy; a submarginal greenish creamy line touching margin at apex, and a similar postdiscal line which neither reaches costal nor inner margin.—Hindwing orange-red, with a black distal border; fringe greenish cream between the veins as on forewing.

Underside.—Forewing orange-red from base to disc; stigma black, on disc a creamy angled-shaped spot corresponding to the distal portion of the central line of upperside; distal area brown, scaled green, especially at costal and near distal edge; some creamy postdiscal spots and a row of buff admarginal ones.—Hindwing greyish green, irrorated with black; a dot each at base of cell and at upper angle white; costal edge buffish yellow; a broad stripe in front of abdominal margin extending from base to distal edge orange-red; an indistinct median line black; an ill-defined submarginal band of blackish and orange-red spots.

Length of forewing: 30 mm.

Hab. Biagi, Upper Mamberé River, British New Guinea, 5000 ft., March 1906 (A. S. Meek).

4 ♂♂.

Nearest to *P. micholitzii* R. & J. (1893), which Mr. Meek also obtained at the same place.

6. *Hippotion chloris* spec. nov.

♂. Body above green, below grey washed with green; segments 4 to 6 of abdomen with two white glossy apical dots on each side. Segments 1 and 2 of palps laterally convex.

Wings, *above*.—Forewing washed with green, the lines green, nearly the same as in *H. celerio* L. (1758), but the discal ones less longitudinal; three inner lines on disc separated from the outer lines by a pale green interspace corresponding to the silvery band of *celerio*, the line extending from the apex of wing to the inner margin more or less black, ending in a black spot; marginal band greyish irrorated with black; distal edge undulate; costal edge the same colour as distal margin.—Hindwing more extended black than in *celerio*, a discal band and a longitudinal streak behind cell, uniting before anal angle, ochraceous buff; black submarginal band continuous with the blackish abdominal border.

Underside as in *celerio*, but washed with green, and the ground-colour only very slightly reddish on forewing and without a red tint on hindwing.

Length of forewing : 28 mm.

Hab. Njoro, British East Africa (A. T. Cholmley).

1 ♂ in the British Museum (the six other species here described are in the Tring Museum).

The specimen stands intermediate between *Hippotion* and *Basiothia*. It has the look of being a hybrid between *H. celerio* and *B. medea*. But as the hindwing is more extended black than in either species, and as there is no trace of yellow in the basal area of the underside of the forewing, we believe *H. chloris* to be an independent species.

7. *Rhagastis rubetra* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Third segment of palpas triangular, as in *R. acuta* Walk. (1856), the apical tuft both on the outer and inner surface longer than in that insect. Centre of head and thorax and the markings of forewing, on upperside, mummy-brown. Underside of wings and sides of breast ferruginous; underside of abdomen pinkish.

Wings, *above*.—Forewing similar to that of *R. velata* Walk. (1866), the markings prominent; three subbasal lines, more or less confluent, the interstices being filled in with mummy-brown, a patch distally of apex of cell, followed before inner margin by some dots representing lines; halfway between this patch and apex a large costal patch composed of three lines with the interstices partly filled in, these lines continued by some dots situated on the veins, more numerous and merged together at sinus of inner margin; submarginal area more evenly greyish than in *velata*, the distal edge of wing and fringe mummy-brown.—Hindwing brown, a small, ill-defined patch near anal angle clayish; fringe white between the veins.

Underside as in *R. acuta*, deeper ferruginous.

Clasper of ♂ with two or three large friction-scales. Penis-sheath without free processes; on left side an oblique row of small teeth.

Hab. Nias.

One pair.